Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1803. No. 685.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogtheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elafticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 1.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union ſtreets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 26.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 *tons Bar Iron,*

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23. d

Just received, and for Sale,
By Robert and John Gray,
[*Price 25 Cents*]
Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.
A SERMON.
By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.
Feb. 5. d

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18. d

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,

between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages ach, & shall be printed in the best manner, on fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shll be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscaiption received by the Publishers*

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt, in bags of four bushels each, for sale by

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26. d

LONDON MILLINERY,
LATEST FASHION.

MRS. E. MARSHALL, King street, a few doors above Mr. Mott's tavern has just received from London, an assortment of

VELVET and CRAPE BONNETS and CAPS,

of the latest fashion, together with a general assortment of Millinery, which she offers for sale on moderate terms.

Feb. 25. d6t

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19. d

For Sale.

A very likely Mulatto LAD, about 18 years of age, well qualified for a gentleman's servant.——Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 26. eo

FOR SALE,

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon, at the south east corner of Cameron and Alfred Sreets late the Property of Thomas Richards—Also several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King-Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept 30. 1wtf.

For Sale,

Some likely Cattle, Mules and Colts, likewise some valuable Negroes. Apply to

STEPHEN CAYWOOD,
Notley-Hall.

Feb. 19. 2aw 19M

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the *Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk*, will be held at the Exchange Coffee House on Wednesday the 16th day of March next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Armstead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, F25 d1st

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

Five Hundred barrels of CORN FOR SALE,

deliverable at Boyd's Hole, on the Potomac. For terms apply to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH, *Alexandria,*
Or WALTER S. BELT, *Boyd's Hole.*

☞ *Who wishes to sell,*

1000 vocust and Cedar Posts, deliverable in Alexandria.

Feb. 15. 2aw5t‡

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(*Price 25 Cents,*)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19. d

Douglass & Mandeville,

King street, opposite David W. Scott's,
OFFER FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Loaf Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
A few qr. casks old Malaga Wine,
West-India, and New England } RUM in hhds. and bls.
Mould and dipp'd Candles in boxes,
Brown and white Soap do.
Allum, Ground Allum, And Blown } SALT,
Butter in Firkins,
Best Muscadel Raisins in boxes,
A large quantity of Plaister Paris.

☞ They keep a constant supply of FLOUR of a superior quality, for the use of families who may favor them with their custom.

Feb. 26. eo6t

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eotf

A Gold Ring Found.

THE owner may have it by describing it, and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the Printer.

Feb. 26. d3t

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the LAND conveyed to me, as Trustee for Colin Auld, by John D. Orr, hitherto advertised to take place at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on the first of March next, is postponed by consent of the parties interested, until Tuesday the 15th of that month, when the property will be exposed to Sale at the said Coffee-House for ready money in terms of the Deed of Trust.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Feb. 28. d

CLOVER SEED,
Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 28. d

JOHN G. LADD,

Has on hand, at his Ware-House, Prince Street Wharf, the following articles, which he offers by wholesale very cheap for cash or a short credit:

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Havanna white, do.
A few boxes India Sugars,
Coffee and Cotton,
West-India and New-England Rum,
Boston Beef,
Mackarel, Shad and Herrings,
Pickled Codfish, dried,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Castile and common Soap,
Cheese,
Soal Leather,
Barr Iron, flat and square,
Cordage, of all sizes, sewing Twine,
Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre,
Sweet Oil, Spermaceti do. for lamps, &
Tanners Oil,
Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone,
Gun Powder, Poland Starch,
Pearl ashes, Pepper Cassia,
50 lb. fresh Nutmegs,
A few boxes Olives and Capers,
Writing Paper, and a few Paper Hangings,
Shoes of all sorts,
50 lb. sewing Silks, Window Glass,
Tumblers and other glass ware,
Cotton Yarn, Russia Sheetings,
Revens Duck,
1 case Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
A few bales India, do.
Cottons, of different qualities,
1 box Irish Linens,
Bed cords, leading lines, &c.
Cotton, Wool, and Playing Cards,
100 boxes Chocolate,
20 casks 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. flat point nails,
100 tons Plaister Paris,
A few coarse Woolens,
Men's fine and coarse Hats,
Tea Table sets of China,
Some Lygnumvitæ,
Holland Gin, of an excellent quality,
A few pipes best Cogniac Brandy,
Cordials in barrels,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and best Claret } WINES.
Raisins in boxes, best Spanish Segars,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, & Hyson Shulang } TEAS.
A few thousand feet of Ash Plank suitable for Carriage Makers.

ALSO,

Dearborn's *Truly Just Patent Balances* to weigh with great facility, from ounces to tons.

N. B. Those gentlemen who bespoke Balances are now respectfully informed that they are ready.

Feb. 28. d

Cash given for rags.

Senate of the United States.

February 14.

After the Senate had finiſhed its deliberations upon the legiſlative buſineſs before it, Mr. Roſs roſe and ſaid:

That although he came from a part of the country where the late events upon the Miſſiſippi had excited great alarm and ſolicitude; he had hitherto forborne the expreſſion of his ſentiments, or to bring forward any meaſure, relative to the unjuſtifiable, oppreſſive conduct of the officers of the Spaniſh government at New-Orleans. He had waited thus long in the hope that ſome perſon more likely than himſelf, to conciliate and unite the opinions of a majority of the ſenate, would have offered efficacious meaſures for their conſideration. But ſeeing the ſeſſion now drawing to a cloſe, without any ſuch propoſition, he could not reconcile a longer ſilence, either to his own ſenſe of propriety, or to the duty he owed to his conſtituents. He would not conſent to go home without making one effort, however feeble or unſucceſsful, to avert the calamity which threatened the Weſtern Country. Preſent appearances he confeſſed, but little juſtified the hope, that any thing he might propoſe would be adopted; yet it would at leaſt afford him ſome conſolation hereafter, that he had done his duty when the ſtorm was approachieg, by warning thoſe who had power in their hands of the means which ought to be employed to reſiſt it.

He was fully aware that the executive of the United States had acted. That he had ſent an Envoy Extraordinary to Europe. This was the peculiar province, and perhaps the duty of the preſident. He would not ſay that it was unwiſe in this ſtate of our affairs to prepare for remonſtrance and negociations, much leſs was he then about to propoſe any meaſure that would thwart negociation, or embarraſs the Preſident. On the other hand he was convinced that more than negociation was abſolutely neceſſary, that more power and more means ought to be given to the preſident, in otder to render his negociations efficatious. Could the preſident proceed further, even if he thought more vigorous meaſures proper and expedient? Was it in his power to repel and puniſh the indignity put upon the nation? Could he uſe the public force to redreſs our wrongs? Certainly not. This muſt be the act of Congreſs. They are now to judge of ulterior meaſures. They muſt give the power and vote the means to vindicate in a becoming manner the wounded honour and the beſt intereſts of the country.

Mr. R. ſaid he held in his hands certain reſolutions for that purpoſe, and before he offered them to the ſenate he would very fully explain his reaſons for bringing them forward and preſſing them with earneſtneſs, as the beſt ſyſtem the United States could now purſue.

It was certainly unneceſſary to waſte the time of that body in ſtating that we had a ſolemn explicit Treaty with Spain: that this Treaty had been wantonly and unprovokedly violated, not only in what related to the Miſſiſſippi, but by the moſt flagrant, deſtructive ſpoliations of our commerce on every part of the ocean, where Spaniſh armed veſſels met the American flag. Theſe ſpoliations were of immenſe magnitude, and demanded the moſt ſerious notice of our government. They had been followed by an indignity and a direct infraction of our treaty relative to the Miſſiſſippi which bore an aſpect not to be diſſembled or miſtaken.

To the free navigation of that river we had an undoubted right from nature, and from the poſition of our Weſtern country. This right and the right of depoſit in the iſland of New Orleans, had been ſolemnly acknowledged and fixed by treaty in 1795. That treaty had been in actual operation and execution for many years—and now without any pretence of abuſe or violation on our part, the officers of the Spaniſh government, deny the right, refuſe the place of depoſit and add the moſt offenſive of all inſults, by forbidding us from landing on any part of their territory; and ſhutting us out as a common nuiſance.

By whom has this outrage been offered? By thoſe who have conſtantly acknowledged our right & now tell us that they are no longer owners of the country!!! They have given it away, and becauſe they have no longer a right themſelves, therefore they turn us out who have an undoubted right! Such an inſult, ſuch unprovoked malignity of conduct, no nation but this would affect to miſtake. And yet we not only heſitate as to the courſe which intereſt and honour call us to purſue, but we bear it with patience, tameneſs, and apparant unconcern.

Sir, ſaid Mr. R. whom does this infraction of the treaty, and natural rights of this country muſt intimately affect? If the wound inflicted on national honour be not ſenſibly felt by the whole nation is there not a large portion of your citizens expoſed to immediate ruin by a continuance of this ſtate of things? The calamity lights upon all thoſe who live upon the weſtern waters. More than half a million of your citizens, are by this cut off from a market. What would be the language, what would be the feelings of gentlemen in this houſe, were ſuch an indignity offered on the Atlantic coaſt?—What would they ſay if the Cheſapeake, the Delaware, or the bay of New-York were ſhut up, and all egreſs prohibited by a foreign power? And yet none of theſe waters embrace the intereſts of ſo many as the Miſſiſippi. The numbers and the property affected by ſhutting this river is greater than any thing that could follow by the blockade of a river on the Atlantic coaſt. Every part of the union was equally entitled to protection, and no good reaſon could be offered why one part ſhould be leſs attended to than the other.

In the laſt year goods to more than the value of two millions of dollars had been carried into the weſtern country. Theſe goods were purchaſed on credit. The conſumption of that merchandize afforded a revenue to our treaſury of more than three hundred thouſand dollars. The ſale of weſtern public lands was counted upon as producing half a million of dollars annually. Large arrearages of internal taxes were due from that country. The people had juſt emerged from an Indian war. They had overcome the moſt frightful obſtructions which ever preſented themſelves in the ſettlement of a new country, and although yet in their infancy, we might promiſe ourſelves an honorable and a vigorous manhood, if they were protected, as we had led them to expect—after a little while their ſtrength and faculty of ſelf preſervation would be complete. Certainly they yet needed the kind foſtering hand of their parent ſtates. But if that be now withdrawn, where is the revenue on which you calculate? How can they pay for your lands? How can they diſcharge the arrearages of taxes? How can they pay your merchants in Baltimore, or Philadelphia? They cannot go to market, they have no reſources but the produce of their farms. You ſuffer the Spaniards to lock them up. You tell them that their crops may, nay muſt rot on their hands, and yet they muſt pay you their debts and taxes. Is this juſt? Will it be ſubmitted to? Theſe men bought your lands in confidence that the Spaniſh treaty would be maintained—all ſales ſince the date of the treaty—now you ſuffer a wanton violation of it without making an effort to remove the obſtruction, and yet tell them they muſt pay you! This cannot be expected. It would not be the rule between honeſt individuals, for the ſeller of an eſtate ſuffering an eviction of the purchaſer when he might and could prevent it, would not be permitted to recover the purchaſe money.

If it comports with your calculations of intereſt or convenience to ſubmit tamely to this outrage, and to witneſs the ruin of one part of your country for the ſake of peace in the reſidue, ſurely your ideas of juſtice will compel you to abſolve the weſtern people from all obligation to repay what it would ruin them to advance. Will you proſecute them in your courts? Will you ſell their little all by your public officers? Will you not be content with the loſs of all the lively hopes that they had entertained of gaining a new fortune and another name in the wild but auſpicious new countries of the weſt? Is it not enough that their day is darkening and cloſing at noon? Surely it cannot be thought reaſonable to exact an impoſſibility. It is undeniable that in ther ruin many of your merchants on the Atlantic coaſt will be inevitably involved. Great as this evil may be (and certainly it is of immenſe magnitude) yet the loſs of the affections of a whole people; the deſtruction of enterpriſe of hope, and of induſtry, through all the weſtern world is infinitely greater.

It may be ſaid that this is our overcharged deſcription of the evil ſide of our affairs without offering any remedy.

Mr. R. ſaid, that was far from his intention and he would now examine that ſubject becauſe to his mind the remedy was obvious.

The experience of all time has proved that with nations, as well as individuals, ſubmiſſion to aggreſſion and inſult uniformly invites a repetition and aggravation of the miſchief. To repel at the outſet it is eaſy, as well as more honorable for the injured party.

Fortunately for this country there could be no doubt in the preſent caſe—our national right had been acknowledged & ſolemnly ſecured by treaty. The treaty had been long in a ſtate of execution. It was now violated and denied without provocation or apology. Treaty then was no ſecurity. This evident right was one, the ſecurity of which ought not to be precarious, it was indiſpenſible that the enjoyment of it ſhould be placed beyond all doubt. He declared it therefore to be his firm and mature opinion that ſo important a right would never be ſecure while the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi was excluſively in the hands of the Spaniards. Caprice and enmity occaſion conſtant interruption. From the very poſition of our country, from its geographical ſhape, from motives of complete independence the command of the navigation of the river ought to be in our hands.

We are now wantonly provoked to take it. Hoſtility in its moſt offenſive ſhape has been offered by thoſe who diſclaim all right to the ſoil and the ſovereignty of that country—an hoſtility fatal to the happineſs of the weſtern world—why not ſeize then what is ſo eſſential to us as a nation? Why not expel the wrongdoers? Wrongdoers by their own confeſſion, to whom by a ſeizure we are doing no injury. Paper contracts or treaties have proved too feeble, Plant yourſelves on the river, fortify the banks, invite thoſe who have an intereſt at ſtake to defend it—do juſtice to yourſelves when your adverſaries deny it—and leave the event to him who controls the fate of nations.

Why ſubmit to a tardy uncertain negociation, as the only means of regaining what you have loſt—a negociation with thoſe who declare the have no right at the moment they ſtrip you of yours; when in poſſeſſion you will negociate with more advantage. You will then be in a condition to keep others out. You will be in the actual exerciſe of juriſdiction over all your claims: Your people will have the benefits of a lawful commerce. When your determination is known, you will make an eaſy and honorable accommodation with any other claimant. The preſent poſſeſſors have no pretence to complain for they have no right to the country by their own confeſſion. The weſtern people will diſcover that you are making every effort they could deſire for their protection. They will ardently ſupport you in the conteſt, if a conteſt becomes neceſſary: their ALL will be at ſtake, and neither their zeal nor their courage need be doubted.

Look at the memorial from the legiſlature of the Miſſiſſippi Territory now on your table. That ſpeaks a language and diſplays a ſpirit not to be miſtaken.—Their lives and fortunes are pledged to ſupport you. The ſame may with equal truth be aſſerted of Kentucky, Tenneſſee and the weſtern people of Virginia and Pennſylvania. Is this a ſpirit to be repreſſed or put aſleep by negociation? If you ſuffer it to be extinguiſhed, can you recall it in the hour of diſtreſs when you want it? After negociation ſhall have failed, after a powerful, ambitious nation ſhall have taken poſſeſſion of the Key of your Weſtern Country and fortified it: after the garriſons are filled by the veterans who have conquered the eaſt, will you have it in your power to awake the generous ſpirit of that country and diſpoſſeſs them. No—Their confidence in ſuch rulers will be gone. They will be diſheartened, divided and will place no further dependence upon you. They muſt abandon thoſe who loſt the precious moment of ſeizing and forever ſecuring their ſole hope of ſubſiſtence and proſperity; they muſt then from neceſſity make the beſt bargain they can with the conqueror.

It may be added that the poſſeſſion of the country on the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſſippi, will give compactneſs, and irreſiſtible ſtrength to the United States, and in all future European wars we ſhall be more dreaded and of courſe be more courted and reſpected than we can ever hope to be without it—on that ſcore therefore our ſecurity will be increaſed by this meaſure.

Suppoſe that this courſe be not now purſued. Let me warn gentlemen how they truffle with the feelings, the hopes and the fears of ſuch a body of men as inhabit the weſtern waters. Let every honorable man put the queſtion to himſelf how would half a million round him be affected by ſuch a calamity, and no prompt meaſures taken by the government to redreſs it—Theſe men have arms in their hands; the ſame arms with which they proved victorious over their ſavage neighbors—They have a daring ſpirit: They have ample means of ſubſiſtence; and they have men diſpoſed to lead them on to revenge their wrongs. Are you certain that they will wait the end of negociation? When they hear that nothing has been done for their immediate relief, they will probably take their reſolution and act. Indeed from all we have heard there is great reaſon to believe that they will, or that they may have already taken that reſolution.

They know the nature of the obſtruction—They know the weakneſs of the country. They are ſure of preſent ſucceſs—and they have a bold river to bear them forward to the place of action. They only want a leader to conduct them, and it would be ſtrange, if with ſuch means and ſuch ſpirit a leader ſhould not ſoon preſent himſelf.

Suppoſe they do go, and do chaſe away the preſent oppreſſors, and that in the end they are overpowered and defeated by a ſtronger foe than the preſent feeble poſſeſſors. They will never return to you, for you cannot protect them. They will make the beſt compromiſe they can with the power commanding the mouth of the river, who in effect has thereby the command of their fortunes. Will ſuch a bargain be of ſlight or trivial moment to the Atlantic ſtates. Bonaparte will then ſay to you, my French Weſt-India colonies and thoſe of my allies, can be ſupplied from my colony of Louiſiana, with flour, pork, beef, lumber, and every neceſſary. Theſe articles can be carried by my own ſhips, navigated by my own ſailors. If you on the Atlantic coaſt wiſh to trade with my colonies in thoſe articles, you muſt pay fifteen or twenty per cent. of an impoſt. We want no farther ſupplies from you, and revenue to France muſt be the condition of all future intercourſe. What will you ſay to this? It will be in vain to addreſs your Weſtern brethren, and complain your commerce is ruined, your revenue dwindles, and your condition is deſperate. They will reply that you came not to their aſſiſtance in the only moment you could have ſaved them——that you balanced between national honor and ſordid intereſt, & ſuffered them to be borne down and ſubdued at a time when for a trifle you could have ſecured the Miſſiſſippi; that now their intereſt muſt be conſulted, and it forbade any aſſiſtance to you, when following in the ſame train of ruin which had overwhelmed them. If the evil does not immediately proceed the full length of abſolute diſunion, yet the ſtrength, the unity of exertion, the union of intereſt will be gone. We are no longer one people, and repreſentatives from that part of the country, in our public councils, will partake of the ſpirit and breathe the ſentiments of a diſtinct nation; they will rob you of your public lands; they will not ſubmit to taxes; they will form a girdle round the ſouthern ſtates which may be denominated a foreign yoke, and render the ſecurity of that country very precarious as to its peace and preſent connexions. Indeed every aſpect of ſuch a ſtate of things is gloomy and alarming to men who take the trouble of reflecting upon it.

But ſir ſaid Mr. R. I have heard it ſuggeſted that another mode has been contemplated for getting rid of this criſis in our affairs. If we remain perfectly quiet and paſſive, ſhew no ſymptoms of uneaſineſs or diſcontent; if we give no offence to the new and probable maſters of the Miſſiſſippi; may be they will ſell!! To me it is utterly incredible, that ſuch an effect would flow from ſuch a conduct. They might poſſibly ſell if they found us armed, in poſſeſſion, and reſolved to maintain it. They would ſee that even conqueſt would be a hard bargain, of ſo diſtant a country: our poſſeſſion would be evidence of a fixed reſolution. But when we have no army, no military preparation, no ſemblance of reſiſtance, what would induce them to ſell? Sell, ſir! for how much? Why ſir, altho' there is no information before this houſe, of any terms, yet I have ſeen it ſtated in the newſpapers, that thoſe who now pretend to claim that country may be perſuaded to

fell, by giving two mil
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Here Mr. Wright of M
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NEW-YORK, F

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Flour at Gibraltar was
and pork 20 dollars per barr

A Gold Ring

THE owner may have it
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ment, on application to the
Feb. 26.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY MARCH 1.

☞ Capt. O'Meara's Packet will sail for Norfolk on Sunday next, wind and weather permitting.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the Editors of the Palladium, dated Jan. 28.

"A gentleman has assured me he has an intercepted letter from Mr. Munroe, (while in *Paris*) to Mr. Randolph, with some information respecting the *Louisiana* business, not very honorable to the former person. He intends to have it published."

Extract of a letter from a Merchant and Manufacturer in Edinburgh, to a Merchant in New-York, dated November 30.

"I am sorry to hear such universal complaints from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, of the bad payments from America. You should really manufacture a few articles, to enable you to pay for those you import. Linen, cotton, silk, woolen and hemp manufactures, or the mixture of them, you will find it a folly to attempt. Do not imagine I am selfish! and wish the manufacture of those articles confined to Britain. No, I despise it.—For in silk goods the French excel; in linen the Germans, in *cotton* we carry all before us, as well as in woolen. Nine tenths of the manufacture is done by machinery. You have not capital to erect them. Nay it would be the interest of Britain, if you manufactured part, for if you made your shoes and hats, you would buy more coats, vests, shirts and stockings, and pay better for them. Land is plenty; the productions of America will soon be more than you can sell with profit in Europe. You will soon have no market for your grain here. You should make all your own spirits, porter and ale. You should raise more cotton, plant hemp, and breed silk worms to make silk; encourage and refine your maple sugar.—Your settlement at the Natchez, on the Mississippi, will produce coffee, &c. Our manufactures are all busy—Never were they so throng as they have been since the peace. Sheeps wool never was at the present price in Britain. The cotton manufacturer gives the highest wages, so that weavers are not to be got to weave silks, woollens or linens, especially the coarser sort of those articles. Our manufacturers will drain all Europe of the specie we so lavishly scattered last war. We do not value commerce in proportion as we do manufactures. Manufactures will make commerce, but commerce will never establish manufactories. During the last and preceding wars, the Danes and Swedes protected and carried commerce to a great height; yet they are poor countries, having no manufactures worth mentioning. This country never was so flourishing as it is just now.

[CIRCULAR.]

American Consulate, London, Oct. 24, 1802.

SIR,

The awards of the Commissioners acting under the 7th article of our treaty with this country, will be made payable to me, as agent of the United States, in trust for the several persons interested therein, except in cases where appeals have been entered in the courts and memorials filed at the board, by the particular agents of the claimants not being agents of the United States; it is necessary therefore that I should have powers of attorney to assign over, in conformity to the provisions of the Treaty, all the demands upon the captors in cases where decrees have been had against them, and where it is possible that awards may be given by the board; the powers formerly granted to my predecessor not having been transferred over to me. I request you to forward, by the earliest conveyances, original and duplicate power of attorney, which, besides the usual clauses authorizing me to receive of and from the captors, as well as from the British government, all such sum or sums of money as may be decreed or awarded to you, should contain the following:

"All full power and authority to assign in my name all my right, title, interest and claim in and upon "said vessel and cargo; specie, "freight, adventure, and all demands that I have upon the captors, whether by sentence of restitution or otherwise, or upon any other person and persons, for or "by reason of said capture, or in "virtue of such sentence unto such "person and persons, as the commissioners acting under the 7th article of the treaty of amity and "commerce between the United "States of America and the King "of Great Britain may direct or order."

It is proper for me on this occasion to observe to you; that by the instructions given to the public agent, all monies received by him are to be paid, for their security, into the Bank of England, and he is to give immediate notice, when the money is so received, to the persons interested therein, that they may draw bills upon him payable at sight. Upon this transaction he is not entitled to charge any commission, nor upon any business relating to the claims, unless authorised so to do by the claimants. After this explanation, you will determine whether or not to leave in force those powers which you may have heretofore forwarded to any person in this city, and which, if not revoked, may entitle them to receive from me and charge commission on such sums as I may receive from the British government, or otherwise on your account. I am Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) GEO. W. ERVING.
Agent of the U. States.

LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT.

December, 29.

Price of Produce from America, admitted for Exportation, until 1st of January, 1804.

SUGAR, *cwt.* Muscovado Brown 27 to 32s. Midling 33 to 36s. Good 37 to 39s. Fine 40 to 43s. Clayed Petes and Terres 44 to 51s, Powders 52 to 64s. Havannah Brown 36 to 40s. Yellow 41 to 43s. White 56 to 63s. As the market is bare of sugar, we may expect these prices at least to be maintained, if they do not improve in spring. Havannas scarce and in demand.

COFFEE, *cwt.* Ordinary 68 to 80s. Midlings 81 to 86s. Good 87 to 98s. Fine 99 to 110s Triage 42 to 55s.

COCOA, *cwt.* West India Brown 74 to 77s Red 75 to 80s Spanish Common 74 to 82. The stock of Coffee and Cocoa small, the demand steady; fine qualities much enquired for, and very scarce.

PIMENTO, *lb.* 7 ¼ to 7 ¾—duty 2s 2d per 100 lb scarce.

LOGWOOD, chips, ton, Campeachy 18l 10s to 19l 10s—Honduras 10l 10s to 17l. Jamaica 13l 10s to 14l. Duty 5s 6d per ton; scearce and much enquired for, particularly Capeachy.

The following articles may be imported for Home Consumption or Exportation until first January 1804.

COTTON, *lb.* Georgia Sea Island 26 to 35d. Upland 14 ½ to 15d. New Orleans 11 to 15 ½d. Fine Sea Island Cotton has become very scearce, and is in brisk demand; good bright Upland becomes scarce, and enquired for New-Orleans very heavy.

MAHOGANY, foot inch think, Hispaniola 16 to 34d. Cuba 12 to 32d. Honduras 11 to 30d. Rather heavy.

FUSTIC, ton 12 to 13l, dull.

NICARAGUA WOOD, ton, small 25 to 30l. large 32 to 40l. A ready sale, particularly for large.

HIDES, lb. Buenos Ayres 8 ½ to 9 ½ Common Spanish 7 to 8d. West India 6 to 7d, in great demand and scearge.

TOBACCO, lb. James River 3 ¼ to 6 ½. Rappahannock 3 to 5d. Potomac 3 to 5 ½. Georgia 3 to 4 ½ Carolina 3d to 4d Stemmed 3 to 4d Maryland Brown, Coloury, and Kitefoot, none at market. Good Rappahannock sweet and scented James River, and sound strong Tobacco for home manufacture are scarce, and meet a ready sale—Tobacco, upon importation, is allowed to be deposited in the king's stores free of expence for 18 months; and when removed, if not exported, the duty is paid by the buyer, which is 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. more in American than in British ships.

INDIGO, Carolina lb. 5s 6d. to 6s. 6d. scarce and in great demand.

TURPENTINE cwt. 22 to 22s 6d.

PITCH, cwt. (price not entertained) very scarce.

TAR, bbl. 26 to 27s. scarce and salable.

ASHES, cwt. Pearl 1st 38 to 40s. Pot 1st 31 to 40s. Looking up, and rather scarce.

RICE cwt. 32 to 33s scarce and saleable.

FLOUR, bbl. 36 to 37s. Dull sale.

N. B. Grain and Provisions of all kinds, Rice excepted, are allowed to be imported free of duty until 1th of January 1804.

STAVES, 1200, White Oak pipe 25l B. hhd. 14 to 18, Ebl 7 to 12, Red Oak Hhd, 6 to 8. Very scarce and likely to be higher in the spring.

Here Mr. Wright of Maryland called Mr. Ross to order and said that he thought it improper to debate upon confidential information which in his opinion should be kept secret.

Mr. R. denied that there was any confidential information in that house.

The vice-president said there was no confidential information before the senate, that he recollected, and that he perceived nothing improper or out of order in what had been said.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

Capatain Robinson, of the brig Ann, who arrived here yesterday from the Streights, last from Gibraltar, informs us that he saw a letter from Mr. Eaton, the American Consul at Tunis, to Mr. Gavino, the American consul at Gibraltar, stating, that there were eleven Tripolitan corsairs cruizing in the Streights. Of this we shall probably be more particularly advised in a few days, as capt. Robinson has brought our dispatches for Government.

Our informant adds, that Prince Edwards Regiment of Royal Fusileers being displeased with the unusual rigour of their treatment, had formed a determination to mutiny; and had so far succeeded in carrying their plan effectually into execution, as to influence one or two other regiments to join them. It however fortunately happened, that on the 24th of December (earlier than the time agreed upon to disclose their mutinous dispositions) some of the leaders, becoming intoxicated, commenced the mutiny and applied to the 54th regiment to assist them The Colonel of the regiment, having been apprized of their intentions, harangued his soldiers; the effect was, that the mutineers, when they came up, were opposed by the 54th, who actually fired on them. Several exchanges of musquetry took place, and five or six killed on each side, before the Royals were repulsed. On the 26th of December, only two days after, the inconsistent soldiery of the two regiments who had agreed to a mutiny, repenting of their conduct, declared themselves in favor of Prince Edward, and expressed their willingness to support him on all occasions.

Capt. Hanmer, from Martinique, informs us, that just before he sailed, twenty-four days since, the government of that place had put in force another oppressive regulation on American commerce, viz: That they obliged our captains to pay one dollar on every barrel of provisions landed, and on other articles in proportion. And on every dollar in specie brought from that island, they exacted nine per cent. How long will our government thus suffer their commerce to be shackled?

Arrived, the brig Ann, Capt. Robinson, from Sicily, Leghorn, Toulon, Malaga, and 53 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Robinson has politely favored us with the following extract from his journal:

"Sailed from Gibraltar the 29th of December, in Company with the U. S. ship Constellation. On the 20th it blew a hurricane, from the Eastward; there had not been so severe a gale remembered for a number of years; a British sloop of war and several other vessels drove from their anchors, and with great difficulty weathered Cabateta Point; several drove on shore, the brig Amphitrite, Sherman, of Philadelphia, went on shore at Algeziras, but was hove off after taking out her cargo, had got over to Gibraltar, and was preparing to heave down. On the 28th passed the lock the brig Pallas, Hazard, 37 days from Stonington, bound to Alicant. 29th in going out of Gibraltar bay, spoke the brig Mercury, of Beverly, returning, had drove out in the late gale with loss of both anchors and cables. 31st ten leagues west of Cape Spartel, spoke the brig Eliza, Griffith, of Philadelphia for Leghorn. February 4th, in lat. 25, 50, long. 60 spoke the ship Commerce, David Cogshall, master, from Gottenburgh for New-York, out 69 days; in a gale had lost both boats, quarterboards on one side, and head rails."

Flour at Gibraltar was 10—beef 18, and pork 20 dollars per barrel.

A Gold Ring Found.

THE owner may have it by describing it, and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the Printer.

Feb. 26. d3t

M'KIGHT & STEWART

Have just received, per Captain Land, from Philadelphia,

A fresh supply of Ladies Kid and Morocco

Shoes and Sandles

of the best quality and newest fashion, which they will sell at reduced prices.

March 1. d3t

DENTISTRY.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that

T. BRUFF, Dentist,

is preparing to pay them a visit. Those who wish to employ him are requested to forward their applications, under seal, to this office, that he may receive them on his arrival, and attend the applicants in their turn. Having settled in Washingington City, he cannot be long absent from his customers there, and means to attend only such as make timely application. He will furnish customers with the best dentifrice and excellent brushes. Those afflicted with the scurvey, may find speedy and permanent relief.

March 1. co7t

Spangled Shoes.

S. CLARK has this day opened an elegant assortment of Ladies Spangled, Kid and Morocco Shoes.

March 1. d

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,

WITH THE

OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;

Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.

THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,

Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

The Managers of the Alexandria Assemblies, finding that Mr. Gadsby has made such arrangements for the next Assembly, on Tuesday, as will render a postponement till that day week very inconvenient—Give notice that the next Assembly will accordingly be *This Evening*, which will be the last this season

March 1.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevarence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine das performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk out of the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual share of health and strength JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forgerson, Esq one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or tonicness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, they are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging lenitive, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring the appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that unruly substance, which engenders so much insalubrition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS!

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-Leesburg.*

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase a large quantity of Tan Bark, for which they will give a generous price, if delivered in good order.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.
AND
ISAAC SHREVE.

FOR SALE,

Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil, and Hatters' Wool.

EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Feb. 5. law8t

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*
November Term, 1802.

Nicholas Lingan, complt. *against* *Nathl. Washington & Wm. Hartshorne,* defendants. } In Chancery

The defendant Nathaniel Washington not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Nathaniel Washington is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Nathaniel Washington, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the demands of the court; and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away or secrete the debts by him owing to the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Nat. Washington, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. law 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBAIA,
COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, *ss.*
November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, complainant, *against* *Lindsey Pollard & Samuel Hilton,* defendants. } In Chancery

The defendant, Lindsey Pollard not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Lindsey Pollard is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Lindsey Pollard, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Samuel Hilton, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Lindsey Pollard, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy,
Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.
January 11. law 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ss.
NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, complainant, *against* *Robert Gordon and William Gore,* defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant, Robert Gordon, not having entered his appearance a given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Robert Gordon is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Robert Gordon, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Gore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Robert Gordon, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House in the said county.

A copy,
Test, G DENEALE, Clerk.
January 10. law 2m

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms,

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7 d2tlaw

Notice.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in 12 days, desires that all persons indebted to him will immediately discharge their accounts.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Feb. 15. eod2w

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

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S. SNOWDEN.